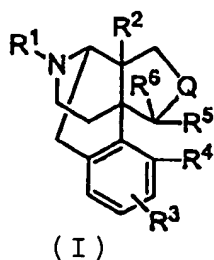


In the Claims

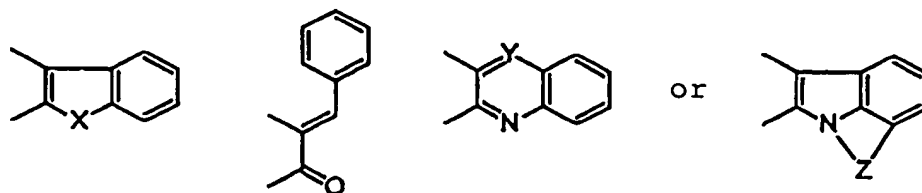
1. (Original) A therapeutic or prophylactic agent for preventing nausea and vomiting, the agent comprising a morphinan derivative represented by general formula (I):



or a pharmacologically acceptable acid addition salt thereof as an active ingredient,

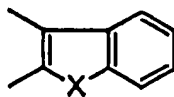
[where R¹ represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a cycloalkylalkyl group having 4 to 7 carbon atoms, a cycloalkenylalkyl group having 5 to 7 carbon atoms, an aryl group having 6 to 12 carbon atoms, an aralkyl group having 7 to 13 carbon atoms, an alkenyl group having 3 to 7 carbon atoms, a furanylalkyl group (where the alkyl moiety has 1 to 5 carbon atoms), or a thiophenylalkyl group (where the alkyl moiety has 1 to 5 carbon atoms); R² and R³ are mutually independent and represent a hydrogen atom, a hydroxy group, an alkoxy group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, an alkenyloxy group having 3 to 5 carbon atoms, an aralkyloxy group having 7 to 16 carbon atoms, an arylalkenyloxy group having 7 to 16 carbon atoms, an alkanoyloxy group having 2 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkenoyloxy group having 4 to 6 carbon atoms, an arylalkanoyloxy group having 7 to 16 carbon atoms, or an alkyloxyalkoxy group having 2 to 10 carbon atoms; R⁴ and R⁵ together form an -O-, -S-, or -CH₂- bond, or are mutually independent and R⁴ represents a hydrogen atom, a hydroxy group, an alkoxy group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, or an alkanoyloxy group having 2 to 6 carbon atoms and R⁵ represents a hydrogen atom; R⁶ represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, an alkenyl group having 2 to 6 carbon atoms, an arylalkyl group having 7 to 16 carbon atoms, an arylalkenyl group having 7 to 16 carbon atoms, a hydroxyalkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, an alkoxyalkyl group having 2 to 12 carbon atoms, a COOH- group, or an alkoxycarbonyl group having 2 to 6 carbon atoms; and -Q- moiety

represents a group as follows:



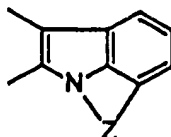
(where these structures may have one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of a fluorine atom, a chlorine atom, a bromine atom, an iodine atom, a nitro group, an alkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a hydroxyl group, an oxo group, an alkoxy group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a trifluoromethyl group, a trifluoromethoxy group, a cyano group, a phenyl group, a hydroxyalkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, an isothiocyanato group, SR^8 , SOR^8 , SOOR^8 , $(\text{CH}_2)_r\text{OR}^8$, $(\text{CH}_2)_r\text{COOR}^8$, $\text{SOONR}^9\text{R}^{10}$, $\text{CONR}^9\text{R}^{10}$, $(\text{CH}_2)_r\text{NR}^9\text{R}^{10}$, and $(\text{CH}_2)_r\text{N}(\text{R}^9)\text{COR}^{10}$ (where r is an integer from 0 to 5, R^8 represents an alkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, R^9 and R^{10} are mutually independent and represent a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, or a cycloalkylalkyl group having 4 to 7 carbon atoms), and where X represents an oxygen atom, sulfur atom, a $\text{CH}=\text{CH}$, or NR^7 group (where R^7 represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, an alkenyl group having 3 to 5 carbon atoms, an arylcarbonyl group having 7 to 13 carbon atoms, an alkylsulfonyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, an arylsulfonyl group having 6 to 12 carbon atoms, an aralkylsulfonyl group having 7 to 13 carbon atoms, an aralkyl group having 7 to 16 carbon atoms, an arylalkenyl group having 7 to 16 carbon atoms, an alkanoyl group having 2 to 6 carbon atoms); Y represents a nitrogen atom or a CH group; and Z represents a bridge bond having 2 to 5 carbon atoms (where one or more carbon atoms may be replaced with a nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur atom, and an aromatic or heteroaromatic ring having 5 to 12 carbon atoms or a cycloalkyl ring having 5 to 9 carbon atoms may be fused so as to share 2 or 3 skeletal carbon atoms)].

2. (Original) The therapeutic or prophylactic agent for preventing nausea and vomiting according to claim 1, wherein the -Q-moiety in general formula (I) represents a group:



(where X is as defined above and the group may have the substituents above).

3. (Original) The therapeutic or prophylactic agent for preventing nausea and vomiting according to claim 1, wherein the -Q-moiety in general formula (I) represents a group:



(where Z is as defined above and the group may have the substituents above).

4. (Currently Amended) The therapeutic or prophylactic agent for preventing nausea and vomiting according to claim [[4]]1, wherein R⁴ and R⁵ in general formula (I) together form an -O-bond.

5. (Original) The therapeutic or prophylactic agent for preventing nausea and vomiting according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the agent prevents nausea and vomiting caused by a μ -opioid agonist compound.

6. (Original) The therapeutic or prophylactic agent for preventing nausea and vomiting according to claim 5, wherein the μ -opioid agonist compound is morphine.

7. (New) A method of preventing at least one of nausea or vomiting comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of the agent according to claim 1 to a mammal.

8. (New) The method according to claim 7, wherein the nausea or vomiting is caused by radiotherapy for cancer, a toxic agent, a toxin, metabolic disorder, hyperemesis, rotatory vertigo,

kinetosis, postoperative sequelae, gastrointestinal dysfunction, gastrointestinal hypokinesia, visceral pain, migraine, an increase in intra-cranial pressure, and a decrease in intra-cranial pressure.

9. (New) A method of reducing at least one of nausea or vomiting comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of the agent according to claim 1 to a mammal.

10. (New) The method according to claim 9, wherein the nausea or vomiting is caused by radiotherapy for cancer, a toxic agent, a toxin, metabolic disorder, hyperemesis, rotatory vertigo, kinetosis, postoperative sequelae, gastrointestinal dysfunction, gastrointestinal hypokinesia, visceral pain, migraine, an increase in intra-cranial pressure, and a decrease in intra-cranial pressure.